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# CATALOGUE

OF THE

## OFFICERS AND STUDENTS

OF

# CUMBERLAND UNIVERSITY,

AT

LEBANON, TENNESSEE

SESSIONS OF 1847—8.

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# CATALOGUE OF STUDENTS,

COLLEGIATE YEAR, ENDING JULY 28TH, 1848.

| | NAMES. | RESIDENCES. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | S. M. Allen, | New Orleans, | La |
| 2. | D. B. Allen, | Carthage, | Tenn. |
| 3. | D. A. Allison, | Lebanon, | " |
| 4. | R. A. Allison, | " | " |
| 5. | W. R. Arnett, | Salem, | " |
| 6. | S. T. Anderson, | Memphis, | " |
| 7. | M. Anderson, | Lebanon, | " |
| 8. | J. N. Anderson, | Murfresboro', | " |
| 9. | E. Adams, | Mooresville, | Ala. |
| 10. | C. C. Abernathy, | Pulaski, | Tenn. |
| 11. | W. L. Bone, | Lebanon, | " |
| 12. | J. H. Britton, | " | " |
| 13. | C. D. Brien, | " | " |
| 14. | W. G. Brien, | " | " |
| 15. | J. D. Brien, | " | " |
| 16. | W. D. Burton, | " | " |
| 17. | A. J. Burton, | " | " |
| 18. | R. M. Burton, | " | " |
| 19. | T. C. Blake, | Fayetteville, | " |
| 20. | T. J. Bowers, | Davidson Co., | " |
| 21. | H. R. Bell, | Carthage, | " |
| 22. | W. E. Beeson, | Berry's Lick, | Ky. |
| 23. | H. G. Bowling, | Adairsville, | " |
| 24. | A. B. Bates, | Benton, | Ark. |
| 25. | J. Bradford, | Hope, | Ala. |
| 26. | J. S. Baker, | Milton, | " |
| 27. | J. Barry, | Nashville, | Tenn. |
| 28. | B. W. Bedford, | Como, | Miss. |
| 29. | J. Bedford, | " | " |
| 30. | S. Black, | McMinnville, | Tenn. |
| 31. | H. W. Brown, | Memphis, | " |
| 32. | R. Bond, | " | " |
| 33. | M. Bond, | " | " |
| 34. | W. A. Caruthers, | Lebanon, | " |
| 35. | S. G. Caruthers, | " | " |
| 36. | R. L. Caruthers, Jr., | Fredericktown, | Mo. |
| 37. | B. B. Conner, | Pulaski, | Tenn. |

| | NAMES. | RESIDENCES. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 38. | J. M. Clay, | Burnsville, | Ala. |
| 39. | C. A. Carroll, | Tuscumbia, | " |
| 40. | E. B. Crisman, | Winchester, | Tenn. |
| 41. | J. B. Cox, | Fredericktown, | Mo. |
| 42. | P. C. Cook, | Lebanon, | Tenn. |
| 43. | R. Compton, | Tuscumbia, | Ala. |
| 44. | J. J. Cowan, | Vicksburg, | Miss. |
| 45. | B. Decherd, | Winchester, | Tenn. |
| 46. | J. H. Decherd, | " | " |
| 47. | R. P. Decherd, | " | " |
| 48. | D. M. Donnell, | Lebanon, | " |
| 49. | M. Donnell, | " | " |
| 50. | W. A. Donelson, | Murfreesboro', | " |
| 51. | W. C. Davis, | Lagado, | " |
| 52. | D. G. Dismukes, | Macon, | Miss. |
| 53. | W. A. Dunklin, | Burnsville, | Ala. |
| 54. | J. J. Davis, | Kosciusko, | Miss. |
| 55. | A. H. Douglass, | Gallatin, | Tenn. |
| 56. | J. H. Drake, | Huntsville, | Ala. |
| 57. | R. L. Duke, | Memphis, | Tenn. |
| 58. | W. F. Erwin, | Farmington, | " |
| 59. | T. W. Field, | Lebanon, | " |
| 60. | W. W. Fergusson, | Carthage, | " |
| 61. | S. M. Fisher, | Mooresville, | Ala. |
| 62. | B. S. Fitzgerrald, | Como, | Miss. |
| 63. | W. Freaze, | Talledega, | Ala. |
| 64. | E. I. Golladay, | Lebanon, | Tenn. |
| 65. | R. Green, | Winchester, | " |
| 66. | D. M. Grissom, | Owensboro', | Ky. |
| 67. | J. R. Gwin, | New Orleans, | La. |
| 68. | W. W. Gibson, | Providence, | " |
| 69. | L. Gibson, | " | " |
| 70. | E. H. F. Gordon, | Richland, | Tenn. |
| 71. | J. Good, | Franklin, | Ia. |
| 72. | J. J. Good, | Columbus, | Miss. |
| 73. | L. Gabbert, | Memphis, | Tenn. |
| 74. | H. Hogg, | Carthage, | " |
| 75. | R. G. Harper, | Hendersonville, | " |
| 76. | J. R. Hibbets, | Lebanon, | " |
| 77. | J. D. Hanna, | " | " |
| 78. | W. S. Hanna, | " | " |

| | NAMES. | RESIDENCES. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 79. | W. D. Harralson, | Benton, | Ala. |
| 80. | J. Harralson, | Church Hill, | " |
| 81. | L. C. Hudiburgh, | Savannah, | Tenn. |
| 82. | A. G. Handly, | Winchester, | " |
| 83. | C. L. Harver, | Lebanon, | " |
| 84. | J. M. Harris, | Franklin, | " |
| 85. | T. L. Hale, | Cave Spring, | " |
| 86. | T. H. Jamison, | Carthage, | " |
| 87. | T. Y. Jamison, | Pine Hill, | Ala. |
| 88. | W. S. Johnston, | Hampshire, | Tenn. |
| 89. | J. K. Kirkpatrick, | Nashville, | " |
| 90. | J. A. Kimbrough, | Parnassus, | Ala. |
| 91. | F. H. Kimbrough, | " | " |
| 92. | L. J. Lowe, | Davidson Co., | Tenn. |
| 93. | T. F. Leslie, | Northport, | Ala. |
| 94. | J. Lile, | Rocky Springs, | Miss. |
| 95. | P. Looney, | Memphis, | Tenn. |
| 96. | J. L. Leath, | " | " |
| 97. | S. P. Lester, | Bellemonte, | Miss. |
| 98. | A. G. Martin, | Lebanon, | Tenn. |
| 99. | W. Martin, | " | " |
| 100. | H. B. Metcalf, | New Orleans, | La. |
| 101. | G. Metcalf, | " | " |
| 102. | H. McCorkle, | Lebanon, | Tenn. |
| 103. | W. McCorkle, | " | " |
| 104. | J. R. Morris, | Whitesburg, | Ala. |
| 105. | F. J. McLean, | Elkton, | Ky. |
| 106. | J. L. McDowel, | Camden, | Ill. |
| 107. | T. B. McHenry, | Lebanon, | Tenn. |
| 108. | R. H. McClain, | " | " |
| 109. | F. E. Miller, | McMinnville, | " |
| 110. | A. McGreggor, | Lebanon, | " |
| 111. | J. G. McArther, | Canton, | Ala. |
| 112. | D. N. McGill, | Murfresboro', | Tenn. |
| 113. | W. R. Newsom, | Tuscumbia, | Ala. |
| 114. | J. B. Price, | Lebanon, | Tenn. |
| 115. | W. Price, | " | " |
| 116. | E. D. Pearson, | Arrow Rock, | Mo. |
| 117. | M. M. Patrick, | Memphis, | Tenn. |
| 118. | J. C. Provine, | Big Spring, | " |
| 119. | H. Peebles, | Mooresville, | Ala. |

| | NAMES. | RESIDENCES. |
|---|---|---|
| 120. | B. F. Roberts, | Mooresville, Ala. |
| 121. | R. C. Roberts, | " " |
| 122. | W. C. Richardson, | Cave Spring, Tenn. |
| 123. | W. M. Reed, | Pulaski, " |
| 124. | A. F. Rankin, | Murfresboro', " |
| 125. | R. D. Reed, | " " |
| 126. | J. Ridley, | Old Jefferson, " |
| 127. | R. H. M. Rutherford, | Little Rock, Ark. |
| 128. | W. M. Sellars, | Lebanon, Tenn. |
| 129. | J. C. Sims, | " " |
| 130. | J. W. F. Stewart, | Winchester, " |
| 131. | A. Sneed, | Murfresboro', " |
| 132. | L. Taylor, | Holly Springs, Miss. |
| 133. | T. C. Topp, | Columbus, " |
| 134. | T. M. Topp, | " " |
| 135. | E. Tubb, | Smithville, Tenn. |
| 136. | T. H. Taylor, | Memphis, " |
| 137. | S. B. Vance, | Hadensville, Ky. |
| 138. | A. W. Vick, | Lebanon, Tenn. |
| 139. | W. H. Wilson, | Carthage, " |
| 140. | A. Winn, | Clarksville, " |
| 141. | J. M. Wright, | " " |
| 142. | J. D. White, | Memphis, " |
| 143. | W. C. Walker, | Waynesboro', " |
| 144. | G. C. White, | Pulaski, " |
| 145. | B. F. Wallace, | Brickville, Ala. |
| 146. | P. D. Wallace, | " " |
| 147. | L. Walden, | New Orleans, La. |
| 148. | T. Walden, | " " |
| 149. | W. O. Worrel, | Columbus, Miss. |
| 150. | W. E. Ward, | Meridianville, Ala. |
| 151. | L. Wortham, | Lebanon, Tenn. |
| 152. | R. Waters, | Ia. |
| 153. | S. Young, | Clarksville, Tenn. |
| 154. | L. E. Young, | Waverly, Miss. |

# COURSE OF STUDY AND INSTRUCTION.

## PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT.

An entire re-organization has been made in the preparatory Department. The object of the change is to furnish additional facilities for a thorough and more extensive preparation for College.

A regular course of instruction in this Department will embrace four years, and will be given in four classes.

### PRIMARY CLASS—FIRST YEAR.

Reading,
Orthography,
Penmanship,
English Grammar commenced,
Arithmetic commenced.

### SECONDARY CLASS—SECOND YEAR.

English Grammar,
Arithmetic,
Geography,
History,
Chronology,
Latin Grammar.
Declamation.

### JUNIOR CLASS—THIRD YEAR.

Greek Grammar,
Liber Primus,
Arithmetic,
English Grammar,
Cæsar's Commentaries,
Delectus Sententiarum Græcarum,
Mair's Syntax,
History.

### SENIOR CLASS—FOURTH YEAR.

Elementary Geometry,
Mair's Introduction,
Græca Minora,
Elocution,
Elementary Algebra,
Virgil and Prosody,
Cicero's Orations.

Declamation throughout Second, Third and Fourth Years.

Connected with the Preparatory Department, there may be organized, as the President may deem expedient, an Extra Class for the accommodation of young gentlemen who, from want of means, or other considerations, are unable to pursue a Collegiate Course; yet desire to devote some attention to the higher branches of an English and Scientific Education, before terminating their pupilage.

Any arrangement, however, by which instruction is given upon subjects not enumerated in the Preparatory plan, must necessarily depend upon the other engagements of the Instructors in this Department.

*For advanced standing*, the candidate must be prepared to pass a satisfactory examination in the previous studies of the class into which he proposes to enter.

It is desired that students will present themselves for admission at the beginning of the session.

## COLLEGE PROPER.

*A regular course of instruction* in the University will embrace four years, and be given in Four Classes. The following is a general view of the studies prosecuted in each session.

## COURSE OF STUDY.

### FRESHMAN YEAR.

FIRST SESSION.

Sallust,
Xenophon, (Cyropædia or Anabasis,
Mair's Introduction,
Geography and Outlines of History,
Alegebra, (Davies' Bourdon,)

SECOND SESSION.

Cicero's Orations, (selected,)
De Amicitia and De Senectute,
Xenophon, (Memorabilia,)
Grammatical Exercises in Latin and Greek,
Mythology and Ancient Geography,
Algebra, (completed,)
Geometry, (Davies' Legender.)

### SOPHOMORE YEAR.

FIRST SESSION.

Horace, (Odes.)
Homer. (Illiad or Odyssey,)
Exercises in writing Latin and Greek,
Grecian and Roman Antiquities,
Geometry, (completed,)
Trigonometry, Plain and Spherical,
Mensuration of Surfaces and Solids.

SECOND SESSION.

Horace, (Satires and Epistles,)
Homer, (Illiad or Odyssey.)
Exercises in writing Latin and Greek,
Classical Antiquities,
Surveying & Navigation, Davies',
Davies' Analytical Geometry.

### JUNIOR YEAR.

FIRST SESSION.

Cicero De Oratore,
Græca Majora, (first vol..)
Etymological exercises in Latin and Greek,
Differential and Integral Calculus, or Descriptive Geometry,
Chemistry. (Silliman's,)
Rhetoric, (Blair's.)

SECOND SESSION.

Cicero De Oratore,
Græca Majora, (second vol.,)
Exercises in Latin and Greek,
Mechanics, Hydrostatics, Pneumatics,
Chemistry, (Silliman's.)
Logic, (Hedge's,)
Political Economy.

### SENIOR YEAR.

FIRST SESSION.

Cicero De Officiis,
Sophocles, Euripides or Æschylus,
Optics, Electricity, Magnetism,
Mineralogy, (Dana's,)
International Law,
Mental Philosophy, (Upham's.)

SECOND SESSION.

Portions of Greek and Latin reviewed,
Astronomy.
Geology. (Hitchcock's,)
Moral Philosophy, (Wayland's.)
Natural Theology,
Evidences of Christianity.

The instruction in the Senior Class is conveyed partly by lectures on Greek and Roman Literature, and partly by examinations on the text-books appointed to be read.

Recitations on Monday mornings in Greek Testament through the course.

Students are also required to read in their rooms such authors and parts of authors, as may be prescribed by the Professor: e. g.: Horace on the art of Poetry, Terence, Livy, Tacitus, Longinus, Demosthenes, Æschines, Aristophanes, Euripides, &c.

Particular attention is given to Prosody, and portions of the Latin and Greek Grammars are recited with every lesson in the Classics.

English Grammar is carefully revised, and Walker's Dictionary, or such as, in the main, follow him, as Worcester, is the only recognized standard of English pronunciation; and his Key on the Classical pronunciation of Greek, Latin, and Scripture proper names, is indispensable.

Among other "Helps" a Classical Dictionary should be on the table of every Student; and he will be required to attend to Chronology and History in connexion with Ancient Geography during the whole of his Collegiate Career, and in illustration of the Course of Classical Instruction.

CHEMISTRY, MINERALOGY and GEOLOGY, will be taught during the course, and also, to irregular students, who may desire to study those very important sciences.

Arrangements will also be made for a course of recitations or lectures on AGRICULTURAL Chemistry, during the coming Collegiate Year.

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## *CONDITIONS OF ADMISSION.*

Candidates for admission into the Freshman Class, must be prepared to sustain an approved examination upon the English Grammar, Arithmetic and Geography, Latin and Greek Grammars, the introductory books of the Latin and Greek courses, including Liber Primus, Mair's Syntax, Cæsar's Commentaries, Virgil, Cicero's Orations, Delectus, Sententiarum Græcarum, and Dalzel's Collectanea Græca Minora, or other Greek and Latin authors equivalent to these. Some preparation in Algebra and

Geometry, before entering the Freshman Class, though not required, is highly important and earnestly recommended. Davies' Elementary works on these subjects are in use in the Preparatory Department.

A candidate for an advanced standing, whether from another College or not, in addition to the Preparatory studies, is examined in the various branches to which the class he proposes to enter has attended.

Students, who for want of means or from other considerations, may desire to take an irregular course, have the privilege to do so, provided the assent of their parent or guardian shall be first obtained.

All applicants for admission are required to present testimonials of good moral character, and if from other Colleges, certificates of good standing and regular dismission.

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## EXPENSES.

These will vary with the habits of the student. The following will show the principal NECESSARY expenses:

| | |
|---|---|
| Tuition Fee in Preparatory Department, per session of five months, $10 for the studies of the 1st, $12 50 for the 2nd and $15 for the 3rd and 4th classes. | |
| Tuition Fee in College Proper, per session, 1st and 2d classes, | $ 20 00 |
| Junior and Senior Classes, | 25 00 |
| Board, fuel, lights, &c., per week, from | 1 50 to 2 00 |
| Other College charges, per session, | 1 00 |
| Room Rent in College building, per session. | 3 00 |

*All fees to be paid in advance.*

There are some minor expenses, which result from taxes voluntarily imposed by the Classes or Societies. In other incidental expenses, if money is furnished or permission given to contract debts, a student may be extravagant. To guard against this, it is earnestly recommended to all parents and guardians not to authorize the obtaining of credit, unless under the special supervision of some friend. Boarding, including lodging, washing, fuel and lights, can be procured at the above prices in the most respectable families in the place.

*Note.*—The addition of $5, is made to the tuition fee of the Junior and Senior Classes and to all who study Chemistry, &c.,

because of the establishment of that Department, with a separate Professor.

## THEOLOGICAL INSTRUCTION.

The Rev. ROBERT DONNELL and President ANDERSON, deliver Lectures on Theology, to the young gentlemen who are preparing for the ministry. Occasional Lectures will be delivered on the same subject by other brethren. The Trustees hope it will not be long before the Lord will put it into the hearts of some one or more, having the ability to endow a Department of Theology with means sufficient to secure the labor of regular Professors in this most important Department. There are now between 20 and 30 young gentlemen preparing for the ministry, who are receiving their education without charge in this University. They ought also to study Theology here, if the Church should make no other arrangement for them.

# LAW DEPARTMENT.

HON. AB. CARUTHERS,
*Late Judge of the Fourth Judicial Circuit of Tennessee,*
PROFESSOR.

This Department was opened on the first day of October, 1847, being the first attempt in Tennessee to establish a law school. It commenced with six students. The number increased during the year to twenty-five. The following is a list of them:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Samuel P. Allison, | Nashville, Tenn. |
| 2. | Thomas H. Anderson, | Springfield, Mo. |
| 3. | Jesse Arledge, | Winchester, Tenn. |
| 4. | Felix G. Blacknell, | Lebanon, Tenn. |
| 5. | Henry C. Bradford, | Huntsville, Ala. |
| 6. | Livingston Brien, | Lebanon, Tenn. |
| 7. | Robert P. Caldwell, | Troy, Tenn. |
| 8. | James T. Carter, | Elizabethton, Tenn. |
| 9. | Robert Cartmell, | Jackson, Tenn, |
| 10. | George W. Cook, | Lebanon, do |
| 11. | Hilliard F. Felton, | Tuscumbia, Ala. |
| 12. | Nathan Green, jr., | Winchester, Tenn. |
| 13. | James Hord, | Shelbyville, do |
| 14. | John B. Jamison, | Murfreesboro', do |
| 15. | John W. May, | Charlotte, do |
| 16. | Jefferson D. McLemore, | Jackson, do |
| 17. | Thomas B. Murray, | Gainesboro', do |
| 18. | Henry R. Owen, | Columbus, Miss. |
| 19. | William C. Pollock, | Gratiot, Ohio. |
| 20. | Paine P. Prim, | Lebanon, Tenn. |
| 21. | Benjamin F. Roberts, | Mooresville, Ala. |
| 22. | James L. Scudder, | Shelbyville, Tenn. |
| 23. | James G. Shall, | Pulaski, do |
| 24. | Nathaniel M. Taylor, | Elizabethton do |
| 25. | Barkley M. Tillman, | Shelbyville, do |

Of these the degree of Bachelor of Laws was conferred on Messrs. Owen, Pollock and Prim, at the annual commencement on the 28th of July, 1848.

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COMMENCEMENT AND DURATION OF THE SESSIONS.

The first session commences on the 1st day of October, and ends on the last of February. The second session commences on the 1st day of March, and ends on the last day of

July. Thus the vacation embraces the whole of the months of August and September.

## EXPENSES.

The price of tuition is fifty dollars per session, payable in advance. There is no matriculation fee. The student's name is enrolled upon his presenting to the Professor the Treasurer's receipt. Proper deductions are made when students enter at an advanced period of the session.

Boarding, room, fuel, washing, and all incidental expenses of that sort, will cost about fifty dollars per session. So that the whole necessary expenses do not exceed $100 per session.

Students will furnish their own books; but as they will be obliged to have the books when they go into practice, it cannot be deemed an expense incident to the school. It is only bringing on the expenses incident to the profession a year or two earlier than might otherwise be necessary.

## THE COURSE OF STUDY.

*The Books.*—These are such as are found in the course prescribed in every law school. Blackstone, Kent, Stephens' Pleading, American Criminal Law, Story's Equity Jurisprudence, Story's Equity Pleading, Story on the Constitution abridged, Chiity's Pleading, Greenleaf's Evidence, are text books which the student will first need. Those who come from other States are advised to bring with them if convenient, the statutes of their States, so that they may always have them convenient for reference.

The student begins his course by reading the History of a law-suit in the Circuit Court of Tennessee, contained in a tract of some fifty pages, written by the Professor. The course of a suit is so similar in the Circuit Courts of all the adjoining States, that this is easily adapted to any of them.

Next to this, he will be put to such reading as will acquaint him with the organization of the Federal and State governments, by their constitutions and statutes. The distribution of the public service into various departments and offices, the duties of the whole official corps under the Federal government and the State of Tennessee, will be given. Other States make about the same distribution of powers and duties among their official agents, giving them sometimes different names, and making the distribution among a greater or less number, according to circumstances.

There can be no difficulty in arriving at a correct knowledge of the magistracy of any State in the south-west, from a knowledge of the magistracy of Tennessee.

## EXERCISES.

1. *Moot Courts.*—As soon as the history of a suit is read, the student commences practice in the Moot Courts. Each one commences his suit and takes it through all its stages to the end. When the writ is returned, one is appointed to defend. When an issue of fact is formed, it is at the trial term submitted to a jury of the students. The discussion of the case before them and the charge of the Court, is well calculated to impress the law on their minds. It is as if every one were engaged in the case.

Each student will be required to keep a book of minutes, in which he will enter whatever transpires in his case. He will thus act as attorney, clerk and sheriff in every case in which he engages, and will have a useful book and file of forms to take away with him.

In the Circuit Court they are exercised in preparing cases for the Supreme Court. Motions for new trials are made, bills of exception prepared, appeal bonds given, and trasncripts of records made out and certified. Eeach session closes with a *Supreme Moot Court*, where the cases are disposed of according to the Supreme Court practice, and when reversed they are regularly sent down to the Circuit Court to be tried again.

2. *Examinations and Recitations.*—These are attended to daily. The students are examined closely on their text books every day. Much the largest portion of the time employed in the exercises of the school, is devoted to this. It is conceived to be of primary importance that the student, as well as the professor, should know every day how he is progressing. By his recitations, by the comparison of himself with his class, he finds out whether he is spending his time profitably. This is the only certain test of proficiency.

3. *Lecturing.*—The principal lecturing that is done, consists in explanations of the lesson recited. It is not relied on as a regular mode of instruction. It is not a prominent exercise of the school. The text book with the necessary explanations by the professor, is relied on to impart instruction, and the recitation to furnish evidence that it has been studied.

## CLASSES.

The students are divided into junior and senior classes. Those who commence their law studies in the school will be one year in each class, making two years the time necessary for graduation. But those who are advanced one year when they enter, may enter the Senior Class and graduate in one year, if found worthy.

If a student is not able to remain at the School long enough to go through the whole course, he will find it to his advantage to begin in the School, rather than to study awhile at home and then finish in it. He learns how to study law, light is thrown upon his way, and he travels it much more easily. The time spent in solitary or office study by a beginner, is almost lost. Such is the universal testimony of the young gentlemen who have heretofore entered the Department.

Students in either class may attend the exercises of the other and enjoy all the advantages they can derive from both. And after they have graduated, they will be allowed the privilege of reciting with the classes in the School.

No literary qualifications are required for admission, but they are highly recommended to all who have the means of obtaining them.

## ADVANTAGES
OF
## STUDYING IN THE SCHOOL.

1. *Acquaintance with Practice.*—This is only to be acquired by practice. Here the student performs the whole round of practice, beginning at the very first step in the History of a Suit and going through. He has an adversary to watch and criticise and resist him at every step. After remaining here long enough to graduate, he will be at very little loss to conduct a suit of any sort successfully. Is this an advantage? or is it time enough to learn practice when a lawyer comes to the bar? He has to learn it then at the expense of his clients, and of his own feelings and character. Is this advantage enjoyed in the lawyer's office? Every lawyer knows it is not, cannot be enjoyed there. Every one knows too, how much the young attorney and his clients suffe for want of this advantage.

2. *The advantage of daily recitations and rigid examination.* The student thus knows himself, how he is progressing. He knows

whether or not he has learned what he has read. He has to *communicate* his knowledge to the Professor. What an all-important exercise for a lawyer! Does the lawyer's office present this advantage? Does the student know himself how he is progressing? Does he daily express his knowledge to his instructor? Does he have his errors corrected?

3. *The emulation excited by being in a class.* Every day the student has to be contrasted with his class-mates. They recite together. He must be prepared for the recitation or sink ingloriously in the comparison. If he has spirit enough in him to make him a lawyer this will arouse him. Is there this advantage in an office?

But so many, so great and so manifest are the advantages of the Law School for the attainment of a legal education, that they will readiiy occur to the reflecting mind.

## SESSIONS AND VACATIONS.

The Collegiate Year commences on the first day of October and terminates on the last day, but one of July, and is divided into two sessions of *five* months each. The 1st Session begins on the 1st day of October and ends ou the last day of February —the 2nd Session begins on the 1st day of March and ends with the Collegiate Year, on the last day, but one, of July. The last day of July is the commencement day.

The Vacation embraces the whole of the months of August and September, of each year. If the days fixed for the opening of the Sessions should happen to be Sunday, the same to begin on the next day; and if the Commencement should fall upon the Sabbath, it shall occur on the day before.

## EXAMINATIONS.

Six days at the end of each Session shall be devoted to the Public Examination of the students in all the Departments by the Faculty.

## Endowment of the University.

The amount now secured for this important purpose is about

forty thousand dollars. Some six or seven thousand dollars only have been collected and the same has been well vested in Stock that cannot fail—mostly in the Turnpike Road from Lebanon to Nashville, at such terms as to ensure a yield of ten per cent. on the amount invested. The balance of the fund consists of the notes of the donors, mostly at interest. A list of all the donors, with the amounts subscribed, will be given in the next annual Catalogue, that their names may be perpetuated as examples to all who may live after them.* The Trustees entertain an ardent hope that the friends of religion and literature and morality will come up at once to this great work and before the termination of the next Collegiate Year make up the $100,000 allowed by the Charter. This would insure the eminent success and certain perpetuity of the Institution as an honor and blessing to the church and the community at large. No doubt is now entertained by the Board of ultimate success, and they only regard the question of time as a matter of uncertainty. All will admit that the sooner the better for the cause. So those who will not give from a higher motive had better do so to avoid importunity, for we are resolved to give no rest to the church and others who ought to come up to this great work, until it is done—the great object fully accomplished.

*This was intended now to be done, but the General Agent, McMurry, being absent, a perfect list cannot be had at the present time.

## Advice to Parents and Guardians.

1. When you send yonr son or ward to the University, signify in a letter to the President, whether he is to take a regular or irregular course, and if the latter, what particular sciences he is to study. This will prevent those frequent changes in study by which nothing is well learned, and so common with boys left to their own will. A regular course is earnestly recommended to all, whose circumstances will permit them to take it, but if such be the desire of the parents or guardians of students, any particular branch of literature will be taught, but each student must have his whole time occupied.

2. The occasions should be very rare that you would consent for your son or ward to leave the University during the Sessions

on visits home or otherwise. This is apt to be allowed during the Christmas holydays, without sufficient regard to the effect it may have on the studies of the whole Session. The Faculty generally allow a few days at Christmas for recreation—as much time as they think it safe for the students to loose from their studies.

3. Do not put much money into the pocket of your son or ward, nor allow him to contract debts—select for him a Patron who shall judge of the propriety of each expenditure and check that extravagance to which young men are subject when left to themselves. Economy ought to be enforced. Extravagant young men never make good students.

4. Always send your son or ward at the beginning of the Session, if practicable. He should answer to his name in the Chapel at 10 o'clock on the day of opening.

# TESTIMONY.

The following is extracted from the report of the Educational Committee of the General Assembly of the C. P. Church, 1846.

"Cumberland University at Lebanon, Tenn., was chartered in 1844. It has a fine, large, College edifice, a President, four Professors, two Tutors, and seventy-six Students; twenty-one of whom are ordained ministers, licentiates and candidates for the ministry; fifty are professors of religion, and the remainder are moral and orderly in their deportment and studious. It is taking measures to raise an Endowment of an hundred thousand dollars, and the most confident hopes are entertained that they will be crowned with success."

Extract from the Minutes of the General Assembly of 1847:

"Cumberland University now ranks among the first institutions of the country, and the eyes of the literary world are turned to it as a permanent and highly respectable seat of learning. A President, four Professors and two Tutors compose the Faculty, all of whom are actively engaged in the duties of their respective offices, except the Professor of Law, who will open a regular Law Department the 1st of October next. There are at present and have been during the present Collegiate Year about 120 students, more than 80 of whom are professors of religion and almost all are distinguished for industry and orderly deportment. The Rev. Robert Donnell and the President deliver weekly Lectures on Theology and Ecclesiastical History to a class of 28 young brethren who are preparing for the ministry. More than $25,000 have been secured toward the Endowment."

Extract from the report of the Educational Committee of the Gen'l Assembly of the C. P. Church, 1848:

"In the Cumberland University, Lebanon, Tenn., the department of Law has been fully organized, and is now in successful operation. The number of students in this department is twenty-two. The Professor, Judge Abraham Caruthers, regularly hears recitations, delivers lectures, holds moot circuit courts monthly, and (with the assistance of others learned in the law) moot supreme courts quarterly, with a view to prepare the pupils of his department for familiarity with the science and the forms and proceedings necessary to a successful practice. The completion of a room for a Theological Department has been ordered by the Trustees, and will soon be accomplished; and some measures have been taken to raise means for the procurement of a Theological Library. A Professor of Chemistry, Geology and Mineralogy has been elected, and is expected to take charge of his

department at the commencement of the next session and collegiate year. The amount that has been subscribed to the Endowment fund is not precisely known, but is not less than $40,000."

No Church Judicatory has any control over this Institution or any connection as such with it, but as it is under the influence and voluntary patronage of Cumberland Presbyterians, it is gratifying to the Trustees to find that their highest Judicatory, at its annual sessions, takes such favorable notice of their progress. The friends of the Institution every where will certainly be encouraged by the evidences to still greater efforts than they have heretofore put forth in this great enterprise.

Proceedings of Board of Visitors of Cumberland University:

The Board of Visitors of Cumberland University met at the house of Hon. James C. Jones, near Lebanon, Tenn., on Wednesday, 22nd of July, 1846, and organized by electing the following officers:

HON. NATHAN GREEN, President.
JOHN HALL, Esq., } Vice Presidents.
REV. CARSON P. REED. }
REV. F. R. COSSITT, Secretary.

On motion of Hon B. L. Ridley,

*Resolved*, That a Committee be appointed to express the views of this Board, with regard to the examination just closed, as well as their opinion of the merits of the Institution, and report to the next meeting. The President appointed Rev. F. R. Cossitt, John Hall, Esq. and A J. May, Esq.

On motion of Hon. Nathan Green,

*Resolved*, That the Board of Visitors be divided into three classes; and that each class, with as many other members of the Board as may conveniently attend, be especially requested to convene and witness the annual examinations and commencement exercises, in rotation.

The first class to convene in 1847: consisting of Hon. Nathan Green, Josiah F. Morford, Esq., Hon. T. H. Cahal, R. B. Castleman, Esq., John J. White, Esq., Gen. W. B. Campbell, Rev. Reuben Burrow, Col. Jas. W. Smith, Rev. F. R. Cossitt, D. D., Finis E. McLean, Esq., and A. J. May, Esq.

The second class to convene in 1848: consisting of Hon, B. L. Ridley, Hon. A. P. Maury, Hon. A. O. P. Nicholson, Samuel D. Morgan, Dr. A. W. Debow, Dr. F. H. Gordon, R. C. Brinkley, Esq., John Hall, Esq., Rev. Robert Donnell and Joseph Allen.

The third class to convene in 1849: consisting of Benj. Decherd, Esq., Hon. Ed. Dillahunty, Rev. C. P. Reed, Alexander Allison, Col. A. W. Overton, Thompson Anderson, Rev. S. G. Burney, Dr. James W. Hoggatt, John S. Topp, Esq., and Hon. —— Sharkey.

On motion of Hon. B. L. Ridley,

*Resolved*, That the Secretary be instructed to notify the members of each class, one month previous to the Annual Commencement, of the time when their presence is specially requested by the Board.

The Board adjourned to meet to-morrow morning at 7 o'clock.

THURSDAY MORNING, 7 o'clock.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment.

The Minutes of yesterday being read, F. R. Cossitt submitted the Report of the Committee appointed on yesterday, which report is as follows :

The Board of Visitors of Cumberland University, having attended the examination of the several classes in the said University, commemencing on the 16th and ending on the 22nd inst., believing it due to the Faculty and Students to give the following expression of their views, respecting the concerns of the Institution.

The several classes acquitted themselves in a manner highly creditable to their own diligence and capacity and the skill and faithfulness of their instructors. The accuracy and readiness with which a large majority of the students answered questions in the several English sciences, and solved problems in the various branches of Mathematics, as well as their ease and correctness in interpreting the Latin and Greek authors, especially their knowledge of the Grammar of those languages, we are convinced, could only be the result of industry on the part of the instructors and application on the part of students. The examination was conducted with fairness, and with a view to ascertain the students' improvement, and not, as is too often the case, with an eye to effect on popular sentiment.

It is true, questions in Mathematics, and in Languages were frequently propounded which the student under examination was unable to answer correctly. And, indeed, this must always occur, where examinations are conducted fairly, and embrace the whole scope of the studies of the session. In such case, few pupils in any school could answer *every* question correctly.

This we regard as a ground of commendation rather than of criticism ; because it furnishes indubitable evidence of the fairness of the examination, and of the disposition of the Faculty to present before the public the *truth* in regard to the diligence of the pupils,—and their own skill and assiduity in teaching.

We therefore feel that we can recommend this University to the favor and patronage of an enlightened public, and would congratulate the citizens of Tennessee on the establishment of an Institution in their midst which can afford to youth the highest educational advanta-

ges. And the character of the community of Lebanon is a sufficient guaranty, that no circumstances will be permitted to exist which will in any degree endanger the morals or prospects of students.

Which is respectfully submitted.

F. R. COSSITT, Chairman.

Whereupon the said report was adopted by the Board.

On motion of F. R. Cossitt,

*Resolved*, That every member of the Board of Visitors be requested to attend the annual examinations and commencement exercises; and for the encouragement of students, propose questions to the classes, designed to elicit their knowledge of the subjects under investigation, when invited to do so by the officer of the Institution examining.

The Board adjourned until the next annual examination of the University.

N. GREEN, President.

F. R. Cossitt, Secretary.

The Board of Visitors, in attendance at the examination of the students and the commencement exercises of Cumberland University, on the 28th of July, 1848, and a portion of the eight preceding days, are happy to be able to report that the ability of the Faculty and the proficiency of the Students, are fully evinced by the examination.

From a full investigation of the conduct and management of the Institution, the high qualifications and zeal of the Faculty, and the safeguard afforded to the health and morals of young men by the place and citizens, they cannot too highly recommend Cumberland University to the patronage of the public.

Although this institution is under the control of Cumberland Presbyterians; yet no influence whatever is allowed to be exercised over the religious opinions of the pupils.

The Visitors cannot refrain from noticing, with the highest commendation, that the Faculty teach gratuitously all candidates for the Ministry, or young ministers of any denomination who are in need of assistance. To sustain the institution in this liberal and praise-worthy course the enlargement of the Endowment fund is very much needed; and it is hoped that the friends of education and religion will give their aid in this great work.

The Board are gratified to be able to announce that the Trustees have established in the institution a department of Chemistry, Geology and Mineralogy, and elected to be first Professor, Jas. M. Safford, now at Yale College, and highly recommended by Professors Silliman, the elder and younger. This will add very much to the usefulness and prosperity of the institution.

The Law Department is in a most flourishing condition. There was, during the session now about to close, twenty-three students. The mode of teaching is admirably adapted to rapid and accurate improvement; and the young gentlemen of the class seem to have availed themselves fully of all its advantages. One of the Board of Visitors has considerable experience in preparing young gentlemen for the practice of the Law, and he considers the plan pursued by Judge Caruthers as superior to any that has come within his notice. The Law Department is recommended to the public as being in every respect worthy of patronage.

EDMOND DILLAHUNTY, President pro. tem.
of the Board of Visitors.

F. R. Cossitt, Secretary of the Board.

Extract from the Message of Gov. A. V. Brown to the Legislature, Oct. 6, 1848.—Senate Journal, page 25:

"Our Universities and Colleges are, in the general, meeting the just expectations of their friends. Some new ones have been recently established in the State, founded chiefly, if not entirely, on the enlightened liberality of individuals, which promise soon to rival their older predecessors in the diffusion of sound and wholesome intelligence among the people. *Among these it may not be considered invidious to mention the one at Lebanon, whose rising reputation gives fine promise of its future usefulness to the State.*"

# CONCLUSION.

CUMBERLAND UNIVERSITY is located at Lebanon, Tennessee, a pleasant Village, 30 miles East of Nashville, and contains a population of about 1500 inhabitants. The edifice is large and commodious, located on an eminence commanding a fine view of the Village and surrounding country. We trust it will long remain a monument of the public spirit of the citizens of Lebanon and vicinity, by whose liberality it has been erected. This Institution has been founded under the auspices of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and is doubtless an object of its deepest care and solicitude; and to this branch of the Christian Church we look, *mainly*, for its final Endowment and permanent establishment.

*It has no connection with any Judicatory of the Church, but its denominational characeer is as effectually secured by a fixed and permanent regulation, that at all times eight out of the thirteen Trustees must be members of the C. P. Church, and all vacancies, in their body are filled by themselves. By express resolution, all the endowment is forfeited whenever this provision is violated. The whole thirteen now belong to that church, except two. It is conceived that the appointment of the Trutees by a church Presbytery, Synod or General Assembly, could not more effectually secure the control of the Institution to Cumberland Presbyterians. Of this no fair minded or honest thinking man will doubt.*

Although it is under the auspices of this church—(and it should be remembered that almost every similar institution is, either directly or indirectly, under the care and direction of some branch of the church.) yet the Trustees disavow any wish or intention to control or improperly influence the religious opinions of its students; they would with one voice rebuke any attempt to abridge in the smallest degree the freedom of conscience. Religious bigotry and intolerance, together with every species of sectarian exclusiveness are carefully avoided, and can find no advocacy either with the Faculty or Board of Trustees. Morality and a respect for the claims of religion will ever be urged on the student, as objects worthy his first and highest regard; still no effort has or will be made to shackle the conscience or the mind by sectarian prejudice.

The College building combines in its location all the advantages of beauty, comfort and healthfulness, containing rooms enough to secure to a large number of students comfortable apartments. Whilst we

might justly urge the claims of this institution to the patronage of friends of science and learning, based on the comfort and convenience of its building, together with the healthfulness of its location, yet would we place its claims to public confidence and support on much higher and stronger grounds; and when its claims have been fairly canvassed, we do not doubt they will be found equal, if not superior, to any similar institution in the South or West. It is situated in the midst of a population which, for virtue, morality, intelligence and religion, will suffer no disparagement by comparison with any portion of our country. The advantages of moral and religious association meet the student at every step; the benefits of religious instruction, as it flows from almost every christian denomination known in this country, are brought to the very door of the institution. Thus situated, and surrounded by a healthly, moral atmosphere, we think the student would enjoy as great immunity from vice and immorality here, as at any point in this or any other country.

Great and invaluable as these advantages must be conceded to be, yet the Trustees freely admit that of themselves, unaccompanied by other great and indispensable demands, they do not constitute a full and sufficient claim to public confidence and patronage.

A fine edifice, healthy country and virtuous community are important, but without competent, faithful and efficient instructors, they would be found wholly insufficient for the attainment of an enlarged and liberal education. Concious of the Trustees were, that the success of any literary Institution must depend mainly on the competency and efficiency of its Faculty, they have spared no pains in securing to Cumberland University this indispensible prerequisite. The Board, after the closest scrutiny and oll the advantages of intimate association and observation, are satisfied that in the selection of the present Faculty, they have accomplished the object of their greatest solicitude, in an eminent degree. It is not our intention to flatter, nor would we create delusive expectations, but truth and justice require that we should bear testimony to the high qualifications of the Faculty to discharge the responsibilities, to which they have been called. Confident of the superior qualifications of the Faculty; having procured an extensive Apparatus, selected by a gentleman of great skill and experience; our infant Library rapidly accumulating; and above all, having surpassed the expectation of many friends in our efforts during the last few years, to secure the permanent Endowment of the University; the Board of Trustees think they may confidently recommend it to the public as affording as many facilities for the acquirement of a liberal and thorough education, as any Institution in the South or West.

Although the circumstances that surrounded the University, at its establishment, were dark and somewhat gloomy; yet we congratulate its friends and patrons on the success that has attended it thus far, and the bright and brightening prospects, that are beginning to dawn on our infant Institution. Commending it to the favorable consideration of the friends of learning throughout the South and West, and to the continued support of its former patrons, we close our Collegiate Year with the fixed resolution to leave no honorable effort untried to make it all that its friends and founders wish it to be; useful to our country, and worthy of the age in which we live.

In concluding this annual presentation of the condition and prospects of the University, we should do injustice to our feelings and disregard the claims of justice, did we withhold an expression of our approbation of the manly, dignified and gentlemanly deportment of the students generally during the year; for morality, virtue and honorable demeanor, we think we might safely challenge for them comparison with an equal number of students in any institution. For their proficiency in the various branches of study to which they have been directed, we cheerfully submit them to the judgment of their parents and friends.

Knowing the solicitude of parents for their children, far be it from us to assume the fearful responsibility of holding out prospects not to be realized, or of exciting false hopes on which parental affection might be wrecked; we have presented the claims of this instituiion to public confidence faithfully and without exaggeration; and if any shall think the picture too highly colored, we ask such to come and judge for themselves; to the verdict of an enlightened investigation we would cheerfully submit. Deeply solicitous for the firm and permanent success of this enterprise, resolved to discharge the trust committed to us as far as may be, we commit the destinies of Cumberland University to the judgment of an enlightened community.